

Ukraine: Collective Site Monitoring (CSM)

Round 3: August–September 2022

Methodology

The Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) is an initiative of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, implemented by REACH and supported by cluster members.

At the end of May 2022, the CCCM Cluster, with support of REACH, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Organisation for Migration, ACTED, Norwegian Refugee Council and other partners compiled a list of collective sites across Ukraine, which by early September 2022 contained 7,217 of them. Following the baseline mapping, monthly data collection cycles were initiated. The CSM questionnaire is multi-sectoral and aims at informing a wide range of partners with basic information on key sectoral indicators. Data is collected through a combination of in-person and remote interviews.

This report focuses specifically on the findings made in Round 3 of the assessment. Data collection took place from 22 August to 5 September. In total, 1,397 sites were assessed as part of the CSM Round 3.

Interviews took place with site management officials acting as Key Informants (KIs). The sites were sampled purposively, thus findings should be read as indicative rather than representative.

Coverage per oblast, August–September 2022

Cherkaska	46	Khmelnitska	53	Rivnenska	60
Chernihivska*	2	Mykolaivska*	5	Sumska*	7
Chernivetska	106	Kirovohradska	125	Ternopil'ska	36
Dnipropetrovska	119	Kyivska	12	Vinnitska	71
Zhytomyrska	35	Lvivska	116	Volynska	75
Ivano-Frankivska	118	Odeska	78	Zakarpatska	126
Kharkivska	31	Poltavska	95	Zaporizka	81

*Oblasts with the number of assessed collective sites less than 10 were excluded from the analysis

LIMITATIONS OF METHODOLOGY: Sites previously assessed during Round 1 and Round 2 (901 sites of 1397) of CSM, were surveyed with a shortened version of the CSM questionnaire (with focus on demography, vulnerabilities, internally displaced persons' (IDPs) movement intentions, and top priority needs of the site).

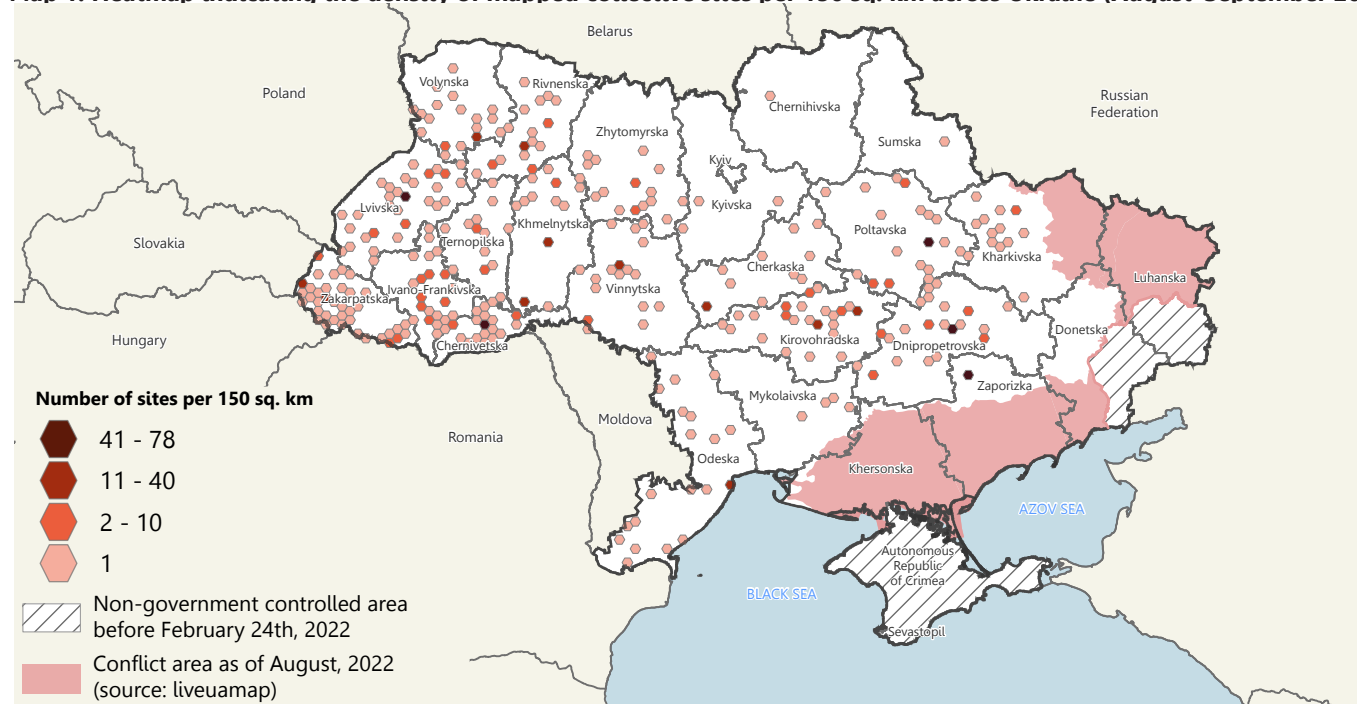
Distribution of the assessed sites does not reflect the actual distribution of them across Ukraine. The current coverage relies on partners' contributions and assistance in conducting the research. There is still low coverage in Kharkivska and Kyivska oblasts, therefore the data is not fully representative of the situation in all of Ukraine.

Summary of Findings

Out of 1,397 assessed sites, 1,071 were actively hosting IDPs while 326 were empty but ready to host them. Thirty percent of active CSs hosted up to 20 residents, 33% and 23% hosted from 21 to 50 residents and from 51 to 100 residents, respectively. Only 14% hosted more than 100 IDPs. Sixty-one percent of the assessed collective sites (CSs) were established in educational premises (schools, kindergartens, dormitories). A drop from 87% in Round 2 might be explained by preparation to the upcoming academic term and closure of respective sites. Almost half (44%) of the CSs reported being able to perform the original function of the building while hosting IDPs.

Older adults, female-headed households, and people with serious medical conditions are reportedly the most frequent vulnerable populations present at the CSs. Forty-one percent of the CSs reported concerns about the site's heating during upcoming winter. Twenty-four percent of the CSs requested additional sources of heating. The site managers also reported that the residing IDPs were charged for staying (5%) and/or utilities (6%).

Map 1: Heatmap indicating the density of mapped collective sites per 150 sq. km across Ukraine (August–September 2022)



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Status of the assessed collective sites

60,278 Individuals were reportedly staying in the assessed collective sites on the day of data collection.¹

122,392 Reported overall capacity of monitored sites.¹

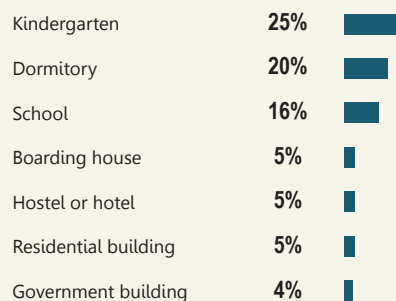
54% (out of 471 sites) of the CSs reported that the usual duration of IDPs' stay at the site is more than 3 months.

1% (out of 496 sites) of KIs reported that they foresee the closure of the site in the near future, which is significantly lower compared to the previous rounds (12% in Round 2 and 7% in Round 3).

Collective sites by the ownership type (n=496):²



Type of premise used as a collective site (n=496):



94% of the CSs (n=496) reported that the site manager has a focal point present at the site permanently (24/7 or during working hours) or periodically.

Map 2: Number of IDPs hosted in sites monitored over August–September 2022, per oblast



Demography

Overall **14,361 households (HHs)** were staying in collective sites (n=565). **Eighty-eight percent** of the sites hosted between 4 and 50 HHs, while only 12% hosted more than that.

Reportedly, on average almost **twice as many** adult females were accommodated in the CSs as adult males: **36% of all adult residents against 64%.**

11% of the CSs in Zaporizka oblast reported the presence of unaccompanied children at the site, an outlier against the average of 2% across the country.

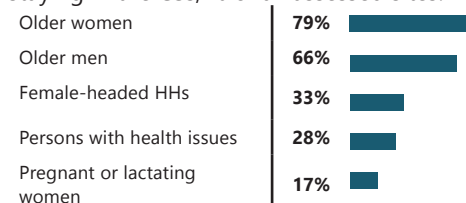
The oblasts with **the highest number of IDPs** staying in collective sites at the time of data collection were Dnipropetrovska, Lvivska, and Chernivetska (Map 2).

Vulnerable Populations

Lack of elevators, external ramps, horizontal bars on doors, other devices for **older persons and persons with disabilities** is most frequently reported in Zaporizka (67%), Rivnenska (58%), and Poltavska (38%) oblasts.

86% of the CSs reported that **disability-friendly showers are not available** on the site.

Most frequent vulnerable groups reportedly staying in the CSs, % of all assessed sites:³



Protection

55% of the CSs reported having a referral system in place through which persons at risk or affected by protection concerns can seek support.

49% of the CSs indicated social workers (from non-governmental organizations or the government) visited the site. Of these, 28% report monthly visits and 32% report visits by request.

60% of the CSs reported that psycho-social services are available for adult residents. Thirty-four percent of such sites reported that a psychologist is available at the site every day.

46% of the CSs reported that there is no possibility to report gender-based violence and human trafficking incidents at the site due to absence of Common Feedback Mechanism.

Movement Intentions

54% of the CSs reported that, to their knowledge, **no IDPs were planning to move out of the center** during the two weeks following data collection.

43% of those IDPs whom the KIs considered as planning to leave the site were **reported to be returning home.**

14% of the CSs indicated that there were IDPs that **had been evicted** from the site during two weeks prior to data collection or left it on their own accord.

The main reasons for forced eviction (68% of the mentioned 14%) were **unacceptable behaviour and violations of rules of stay.**

1. Number of IDPs staying in the site and its capacity were only available for a subset of sites (1070 and 1390 sites, respectively) and therefore do not reflect the situation in all 1397 sites part of the CSM survey Round 3.

2. Collective site ownership includes: Public (state ownership), Private, Communal (ownership of territorial communities – property that is used for the common needs of the community and managed by the relevant local governments).

3. Multiple responses permitted. The sum might be different from 100%.

Site Environment and Shelter

36% of the CSs reported absence of recreational/common areas for adults, while **33%** indicated absence of **playgrounds** for children on the territory of the center.

79% of the CSs informed that there are **no lockers available** at the site for the residents to store their belongings and documents.

13% of the CSs sites reported that the building's **electricity capacity** is not sufficient given the current consumption.

34% of the CSs reported insufficient number of **plugs** for the current number of residents.

91% of the CSs reported that information about location and contact number of the nearest **police station** is available for the residents.

67% of the CSs reported presence of one or more issues related to living conditions. The frequency of particular issues is the following:³

Lack of privacy in the sleeping area	33%	<div></div>
Insufficient number of showers	26%	<div></div>
Insufficient number of toilets	20%	<div></div>
Lack of playgrounds	17%	<div></div>
Non-segregated toilets	17%	<div></div>

A similar proportion (**63%**) of the CSs reported presence of one or more of the following issues with regard to infrastructure. Among them, frequency is the following:⁴

Lack of inclusive infrastructure for older persons and persons with disabilities	32%	<div></div>
Lack of heating ⁵	15%	<div></div>
Lack of privacy	14%	<div></div>
Problems with drainage system	14%	<div></div>
Lack of electricity	12%	<div></div>

Food Security and Cooking

10% of the CSs reported not having hot water in the kitchens.

13% of the CSs reported not having a single kitchen on the site.

60% of the CSs managers reported a **deficit of microwaves** on the site.

57% of the CSs reportedly need food products. Canned fish and meat, as well as fruits and vegetables are the most frequently reported types of needed food products.

Specifically, **26%** of the CSs reportedly **need baby food products**, such as juice and infant cereal.

Urgent Humanitarian Needs

Only **41%** of the CSs' managers reported receiving humanitarian assistance during 14 days prior to the data collection. The most reported types of aid received are **food products (71%), hygiene items (44%), and sleeping items (22%)**

In turn, the KIs reported **kitchen support (38%), food products (30%), beds and mattresses (29%), as well as washing or drying machines (29%)** as an urgent need most frequently (Map 3).

Other urgent needs were reported by the following proportions of the CSs:⁴

Non-food items	24%	<div></div>
Water, sanitation, and hygiene-related repairs	21%	<div></div>
Cleaning materials	20%	<div></div>
Site repairs	16%	<div></div>

Washing and drying machines, as well as kitchen support remain among top 3 urgent needs since Round 2. In contrast, the proportion of sites that received appliances as humanitarian aid rose only from 5% in Round 2 to 9% in Round 3.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

19% of the CSs reported not having bathing facilities available. Of those which do, **71%** indicated that the baths were **not separated by gender**.

40% of the CSs reported **insufficient number of showers/baths** for the current level of occupation.

25% of the CSs indicated insufficient number of toilets for the current population of the site.

74% of the CSs reported the need in hygiene (personal care) items. The most frequent categories were toilet paper (**96%**), shampoo (**95%**), and tooth paste (**88%**).

The site managers also pointed out the total absence of washing (**22%**) and drying (**80%**) machines at the sites.

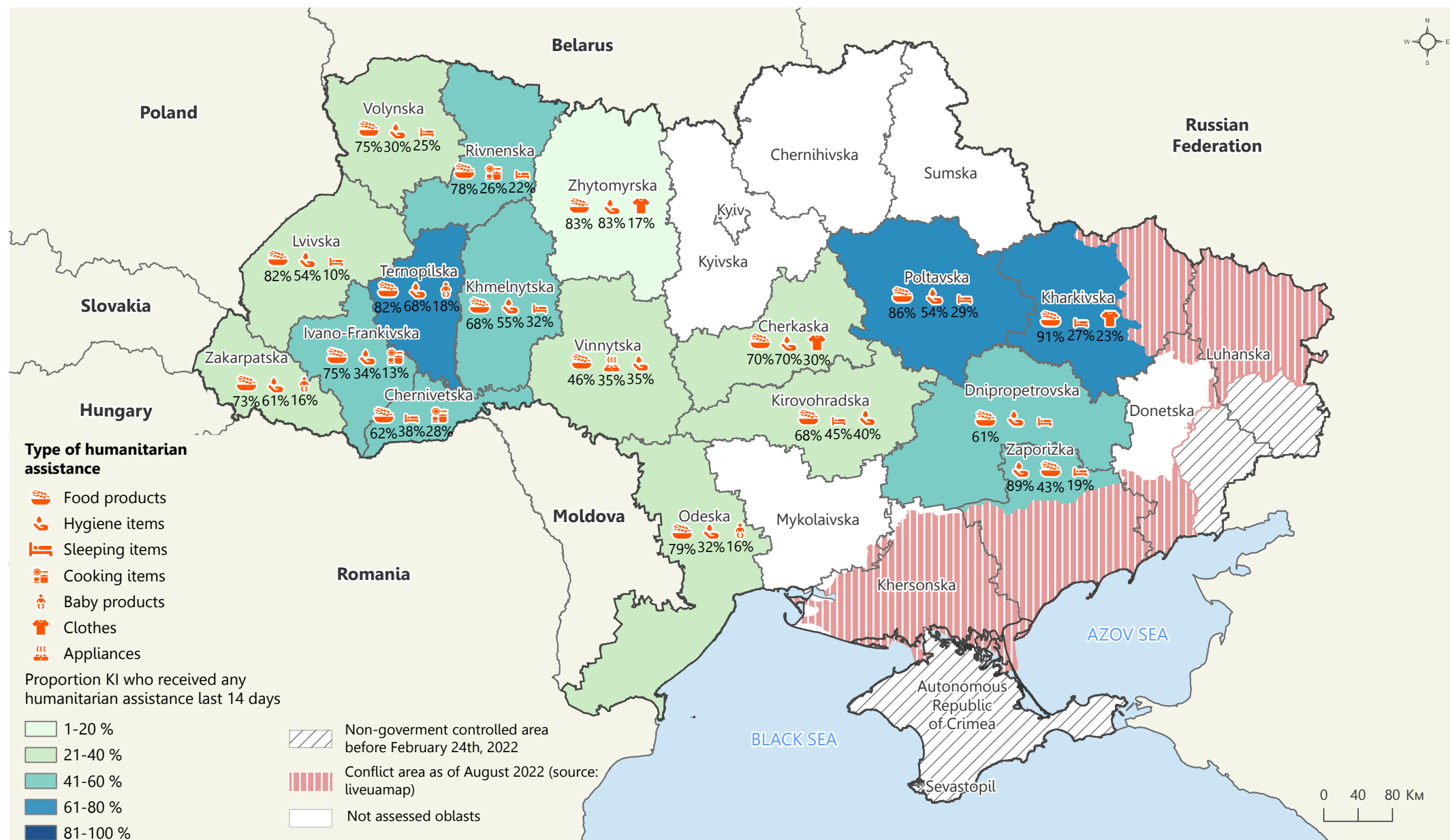
PARTNERS



4. Multiple responses permitted. The sum might be different from 100%.

5. The KIs reported "lack of heating" based on their experience in March-April 2022, findings should be considered indicative. Next heating season will start in Ukraine during October 2022.

Proportions of sites that reported receiving humanitarian assistance, by results of the CSM Round 3:^{6,7}



6. An overview on % of the sites that received any humanitarian assistance in the last 14 days before data collection in July 2022 and the types of assistance received per oblast. Multiple responses were permitted, thus the sum might exceed 100%.

7. Kyivska oblast is not represented on the map as only one collective site located in it provided respective data

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The most urgent needs according to the site managers, by results of the CSM Round 3:⁸



⁸ KIs were asked to select top 3 urgent needs at the site, hence needs per oblast were recalculated selecting the most frequently reported categories.